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Rural District Council of Dartford

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1952

E. & S. 63015. 1/54.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DARTFORD

Annual Report for 1952 *of the Medical Officer of Health*

October, 1953.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DARTFORD.

MADAM, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I am writing to amplify the statistical material of the fifty-fourth annual report on the public health of the Rural District of Dartford.

PREVIOUS REPORTS. Accounts of the limitations of these reports, method of social classification, social conditions of the district, water supplies and drainage, treatment and personal health services, age distribution of population, ideas on future population and a glossary have been given in previous reports and will not be repeated here.

POPULATION. The estimated mid-year home population increased by 730 on the previous year, thereby maintaining the mild upward trend of post-war years. Changes in the population are due to the natural increase, i.e. excess of births over deaths, and immigation, the latter being related in some degree to new houses built.

The following table may therefore be of interest:—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Est. mid-year home population	34,700	35,640	36,150	35,890	36,870	37,520	38,250
Increase on previous year ...	2,570	940	510	–260	980	650	730
Natural increase ..	368	361	289	244	211	149	143
Immigration ...	1,615	579	221	–504	769	501	587
Houses built ...	227	147	168	173	281	292*	231

* 100 houses built by Dartford Borough.

BIRTHS.—The post-war downward trend has been resumed, the resumption showing that the high figure of 1951 was associated with the large number of houses completed in the district in that and the previous year.

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Births	752	631	565	545	576	514
Birth rate	21.9	18.3	16.6	15.5	16.1	13.9
Birth rate (England and Wales)	20.5	17.8	16.7	15.8	15.5	15.3

Of the 514 births, 469 were registered with the Local Registrars in Dartford, and from these 469 the following classification has been obtained: —

Social status of father:

		1952	1951
Class I	12	3%	4%
„ II	55	12%	11%
„ III	229	59%	55%
„ IV	112	24%	20%
„ V	57	12%	10%
	465	100%	100%
Unclassified	4		
	469		
Born at home	119	26%	28%
Born in hospital	350	74%	72%
	469	100%	100%

As the 45 births not registered in Dartford Borough or Rural District occurred mostly in hospitals in neighbouring districts, the percentage of births in hospitals is higher than the percentage given above.

DEATHS. The number of deaths dropped from 427 in 1951 to 371 in 1952, 1951 being noteworthy for an increase in the first quarter due to influenza. Nevertheless, 1952 had its peculiarities, there was a cold spell lasting the whole of the 4th quarter and a notorious 5 day fog in December.

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Deaths	391	342	321	334	427	371
Death rate (Rural District)	10.9	9.5	9.0	9 2	11.4	9.7
Death rate (England and Wales)	12.3	11.0	11.8	11.6	12.5	11.3

Quarterly number of deaths: —

Year.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total
1949	95	91	70	65	321
1950	101	76	89	68	334
1951	144	96	90	97	427
1952	118	81	60	112	371

Quarterly death rates: —

Dartford Rural District:

Year.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Year
1950	11.0	8.2	9.7	7.4	9.2
1951	15.3	10.2	9.6	10.3	11.4
1952	12.3	8.5	6.3	11.7	9.7

England and Wales:

Year.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Year
1950	14.0	11.1	9.3	12.3	11.6
1951	19.1	11.1	9.1	11.0	12.5
1952	13.4	10.6	8.9	12.4	11.6

To study the effect of the December fog we can compare the number of deaths in December with that of the whole of the 4th Quarter: —

	Deaths in 4th Qtr.	Deaths in December.	Ratio.
1951	97	38	40%
1952	112	47	42%

From these ratios it seems that the fog had no disastrous effect here such as occurred in London, though 11 of the 39 deaths from diseases of the respiratory system in 1952, i.e. 28%, did occur in December.

In reference to the fog and atmospheric pollution the 1952 crude figures for deaths occurring in the two large parishes are of interest as one of these, Stone, is afflicted with dust from the cement works and the other, Sutton-at-Hone, is 5½ miles distant therefrom: —

		1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Year.	Crude Death Rate.
Sutton-at-Hone (1951 Population 8,100)	1951	40	26	19	18	103	13
	1952	28	10	12	24	74	9
Stone (1951 Population 6,600)	1951	19	14	13	22	68*	10
	1952	19	10	13	20	62*	9

* Includes 5 and 3 unallocated deaths from Stone House Mental Hospital in 1951 and 1952 respectively.

Respiratory Deaths.

	Malignant neoplasm, lung.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Other Resp. Diseases.	Total.
Sutton-at-Hone	4	0	2	3	0	9
Stone	0	2	3	1	1	7

In the whole District the deaths in 1952 at the ages of 65 and over, and 75 and over, were as follows: —

	65 and over.	75 and over.
1950	229 (69%)	145 (45%)
1951	278 (65%)	161 (38%)
1952	263 (71%)	161 (44%)

The deaths in hospital and at home were: —

	All Ages.		75 and over.	
	Hospital.	Home.	Hospital.	Home.
1950	126	207	51	94
1951	175	252	56	105
1952	171	200	60	101

The social status of deaths was: —

		1952	1951
Grade I	19	5%	3%
„ II	55	16%	15%
„ III	145	40%	32%
„ IV	90	25%	29%
„ V	51	14%	21%
Unclassified	11		
	371	100%	100%

CAUSES OF DEATH. The causes of death may be summarised:—

		1950	1951	1952
All causes of death		336 (100%)	427 (100%)	371 (100%)
Main causes of death ...		266 (79%)	348 (82%)	292 (79%)
Other causes of death ...		70 (21%)	79 (18%)	79 (21%)
(440-468)	Diseases of circulatory system ...	138 (41%)	173 (41%)	128 (34%)
(140-205)	Cancer, including Hodgkin's disease, Leukæmia, and Aleukæmia ...	68 (20%)	65 (15%)	70 (19%)
(330-334)	Vascular lesions affecting Central Nervous System	34 (10%)	55 (13%)	55 (15%)
(470-527)	Diseases of respiratory system ...	26 (8%)	56 (13%)	39 (11%)

For the year 1952 the percentages of the main causes of death are similar to those of England and Wales.

Cancer of the Lung. This caused 11 deaths in 1952, the same number as the previous year. This gives a death rate of 0·3 compared with 0·32 for England and Wales and 0·48 for London.

Coronary Disease. There were 50 deaths compared with 54 the previous year. All were over 45 years of age and 8 were in social class V. The death rate was 1·3 compared with 1·40 for England and Wales and 1·48 for London.

All Other Accidents. 5 deaths occurred from this cause, as in 1951. Of these 3 were aged men dying from accidents in the home and 2 occurred at work.

Bronchitis .Deaths from this cause are of interest in this country owing to its atmospheric pollution.

1952.	Dartford R.D.	England and Wales.	London.
Deaths	20	27,268	3,662
Death rate	0.5	0.6	1.1

Deaths Relating to the Welfare of Mothers and Infants. For the third year in succession no deaths due to pregnancy or childbirth occurred.

Still births increased from 12 to 15 which brought the still birth rate above that of England and Wales.

15 of the 17 infant deaths occurred under one week of age; the main cause of death being prematurity. Two such deaths occurred in twins. The death from pneumonia at two months was an infant premature at birth and from a poor home.

Apparently all but three of the still births and all but two of the infant deaths occurred in hospital. This is mentioned as an indicator of the use being made of the treatment services. It has been said elsewhere that the differential infant death rate between the social classes is largely due to the differences in the accessibility of treatment.

Prematurity is now the main cause of infant death; it is related to the care which the mother gives to herself and her unborn infant and to causes not understood.

The infant mortality rate in 1952 was 33 compared with 27·6 for England and Wales.

MEASLES. At the end of the year measles began its two-yearly visit, about a month after it had become established in Dartford Borough. The pattern of spread enabled us to forecast its appearance in the villages about two months ahead, though this could be put to little practical use apart from having posters stuck on the telegraph poles (with permission) to remind mothers of the warning symptoms. The two-year cycle is well-defined:—

	November	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
1949-1950 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—
1950-1951 ...	16	102	67	127	150	78
1951-1952 ...	—	—	—	—	2	3
1952-1953 ...	26	210	284	164	147	61

WHOOPING COUGH. Notifications decreased from 121 in 1951 to 50 in 1952.

POLIOMYELITIS. 2 paralytic and 2 non-paralytic notifications were received. The two paralytic cases occurred at Ash in the months of January and August, the two non-paralytic cases occurred at Stone and Sutton-at-Hone in the months of July and August. The ages were 51, 15, 4 and 26 respectively. There were no deaths.

NOTIFIABLE BOWEL DISEASES. No typhoid or paratyphoid fever and no food poisoning and only three cases of dysentery were notified during the year. However, from time to time there is evidence of diarrhœa occurring amongst toddlers attending the clinics and it is significant that the three notifications of dysentery were of the sonné type in a family whose infection would not have been detected had not the toddler been attending a day nursery.

TUBERCULOSIS. Notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis increased from 18 in 1951 to 47 in 1952 The difference being perhaps due to defective notifications in 1951 and the visit of the Mass X-ray Unit to the Borough in January, 1952, and the Rural District in April, 1952. The number of deaths was the same as the previous year.

13 non-pulmonary cases of tuberculosis were notified, compared with 3 and 8 in 1950 and 1951. Of these, 4 were taking undesignated milk as their household supply, 2 receiving milk from a supply which showed tuberculous organisms on biological test. One of the latter, a case of mesenteric glands, being operated upon as an acute abdomen. The infected cows were traced by veterinary examination and slaughtered.

The increase in the notification of non-pulmonary tuberculosis is probably due to improving notification.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION. Primary inoculations increased in number for the third year in succession. In our last report we calculated our infant immunisation rate for 1951 to be 62%. We have now more precise figures which show the immunisation rate of those born in 1951 to be 60% and a probable increase for those born in 1952. The 1951 figure for the County is 67%. The 1952 figure for England and Wales is about 40%.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX. In our last report, by making what were thought to be assumptions we calculated the acceptance rate for 1951 to be 53%. We have now precise figures available for this calculation and the figure 53% is confirmed. It looks as if the percentage for 1952 when the figures are available will show a drop to about 50%. The percentage for the County for 1951 was 58·4% and for 1952 it looks like being similar. The acceptance rate for England and Wales in 1952 was 30·7%.

For immunisation against diphtheria and vaccination against smallpox the recorded figures are less than the actual figures as some immunisations and vaccinations are unrecorded.

The contact of smallpox major under surveillance in 1952 arrived by air a day after his suspected contact. He had not been vaccinated after contact as his vaccination records showed a "reaction of immunity" three weeks prior to travelling here. On re-vaccination here he showed a marked "accelerated reaction" which is indicative of that partial immunity which makes possible the import of smallpox from abroad.

ANTHRAX AMONG ANIMALS. Several suspected cases of anthrax occurred amongst farm animals, mostly pigs, during the latter half of 1952 and a few were confirmed. No prophylactic inoculations were advised for the human contacts but the latter were placed under surveillance. A death occurred in such a human contact and the suspected cause of death was intestinal anthrax. One wondered whether a post-mortem was advisable in view of the possibility of liberating spores. On consulting the Public Health Laboratory Service we were told that the anthrax organism is much less infective for man than animals, and, in view of the importance of revealing the cause of death, a post-mortem examination was carried out. The cause of death was found not to be anthrax.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION. The variations in the standard deposit gauge readings which occur from month to month are largely due to weather conditions. To eliminate this influence the readings have been summarised into summer and winter averages. It will take several more years of readings before the trend of pollution can be determined and until these have been obtained the most profitable study will be the nature of the pollution rather than its amount.

In December, 1952, the Dartford Division of the B.M.A. surveyed medical opinion on the direct and indirect effects on health of the dust from the cement works and found no significant evidence that the dust was directly harmful to health although its indirect ill-effects through the exasperation and nuisance it caused was undoubted. As we have seen, our own meagre death records give some crude support for the conclusion that the dust is not directly harmful to health.

The pollution of our air is different from that of most industrial towns, we have fewer domestic chimneys and the industrial pollution is mainly from the power station and the cement factories. These produce but little black smoke but each have their characteristics—invisible sulphur dioxide from the power station—chalky-clay dust (and some SO_2) from the cement industry.

Our gauge is on a semi-rural site four miles south-east of the edge of Greater London. For comparison therefore I have taken from D.S.I.R.'s 26th Report (for 1939 to 1944) the readings of the Leeds, Templenewsam, gauge which is sited four miles south-east of the conurbation of Leeds and Bradford and is in a similar semi-rural position.

One of the blameworthy constituents of atmospheric pollution is sulphur dioxide which with the water in the air forms acid which damages lungs, plants and buildings. So far as I know, apart from the expensive process of washing the flue gases at Battersea power station there is no practical way of preventing oxides of sulphur from polluting the air when coal is burnt.

The readings of the Leeds gauge are typical of the many industrial sites recorded in the D.S.I.R.'s (26th) report and comparison shows our readings here to be unique. Our pH (i.e. freedom from acidity) equals the highest of some 70 averages recorded in that report, our sulphates are high and compared with 57 records of calcium ours is exceptionally high. We are joined in our uniqueness by one gauge only, namely by that of Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, which similarly has a high pH, high sulphate and high calcium figure and has cement works in the neighbourhood. The figures of this site are also included for comparison.

The calcium figure seems to be the clue to our freedom from acidity and it may be that the semi-calcined chalky dust neutralises the acids formed by the oxides of sulphur in the water of our deposit gauge. In times of fog each fog droplet is a deposit gauge in miniature and it may be that this neutralising action renders fog in this district less directly harmful to health than elsewhere.

However, it is easier to form theories than find the truth and for the latter the study of many more estimations of atmospheric pollution is necessary.

ICE CREAM. As will be remembered at the beginning of 1951 we bought a refrigerator to maintain at –10°C. ice cream samples taken at the weekends while waiting for the laboratory to open on the Monday. It was thought that by concentrating on weekend sampling more unsatisfactory samples would be discovered. This was found not to be the case and at the end of 1952 an opportunity was taken to sell the refrigerator. In the years 1951 and 1952 67% and 79% respectively of samples were taken at the weekends. The percentage of samples found to be satisfactory (i.e. Grades I and II) in the last 4 years have been 1949, 62%; 1950, 76%; 1951, 90%; 1952, 93%. The total samples taken in these years are 47, 21, 75 and 85 respectively.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT. Now that this Act has been in force for five years some thoughts on those aspects of its working which affect the interests of Dartford Borough and Rural District might be worth recording.

In 1948 the responsibilities for each of the maternity and child welfare services which had been developed with creditable success by these two Councils were taken over as a going concern by the County Council as was required by the Act. The maternity and child welfare service then became one of several personal services administered by County Councils under Part III of the Act.

These Part III services should bring those responsible for their day-to-day administration into intimate contact with the social health problems of the district and, conversely, local knowledge should be advantageous in their day-to-day administration. Many informed bodies therefore advocated decentralisation of the latter to local level.

Circular 27/51 from the Ministry of Health suggested that the district M.O.H. should be responsible to the County for the day-to-day administration of these services and that where appropriate two or more county districts should federate to create combined appointments for this purpose.

In numerous counties such an arrangement has been found to be valuable, but in Kent decentralisation as suggested by circular 27/51 has not been, and apparently is not likely to be, put into effect.

Decentralisation here will have to await amending legislation and in considering what form this should take regard should be paid to two further accepted needs, (a) the need to administer the personal health services in population units of 50,000 to 100,000, (b) the need to reduce the number of types of Authority responsible for administering the Act.

A reformed and renamed Hospital Management Committee seems the most suitable local body to take over the decentralised personal health services—indeed these services and the hospital services are largely different sections of the same whole. There would be a risk in such a re-arrangement that the emotional appeal for the sick and suffering would lead astray the intellectual urge for the promotion of health but there would also be a chance of a wholesome interest in health expanding amongst those inside the present sickness services. In view of the resources possessed by the latter, the risks are worth taking. For encouragement I will quote from the local paper the 1953 New Year Message of the Chairman of the Hospital Management Committee:

> ". . . . . . While during recent years there have been tremendous advances in medical science, the key to complete good health still eludes us. May we not at least hope, however, that the development of preventive medicine will outstrip the advances in curative medicine, and that, as a consequence, sickness and the evils of ill-health will be vanquished. . . . ."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. Several statements in this report owe their origin to official and unofficial publications and these are available for consultation.

My thanks are due to a number of colleagues in providing information and in particular to the local Deputy Superintendent Registrar and Local Registrars of Births and Deaths.

I wish to thank Imperial Chemical (Pharmaceuticals), Ltd., and the Cement Marketing Company, Ltd., for their kindness in letting me have blocks for the illustration of this report.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and support and the Staff of this Department for their willing co-operation.

I am, Madam, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. HUDSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area in acres	34,113
Population (Census 1931)	31,253
Mid-year Home Population 1952 (Registrar General's estimate) ...	38,250
Number of inhabited houses (1.4.53)	10,434
Rateable Value	£258,056
Sum represented by 1d. rate (31/3/53)	£1,000

DWELLINGS AND THEIR RATEABLE VALUE 1.4.1953

PARISH.	Population 1951 (excluding hospitals).	Total.	Under £10.	£10—£13.	£14—£20.	£21—£30.	£31—£50.	Over £50.	Dwellings in Commercial Premises.
Sutton-at-Hone:									
Sutton	8,100	662	200	204	158	57	7	11	25
Swanley		1,791	299	524	659	178	66	18	47
Stone:									
Bean	6,600	165	85	26	41	8	1	1	3
Stone E. & W. ...		1,731	452	437	578	207	17	3	37
Wilmington	3,700	1,194	303	139	516	170	43	11	12
Eynsford:									
Eynsford ...	2,550	479	154	73	75	113	31	23	10
Crockenhill ...		334	170	51	77	9	12	6	9
Darenth	2,200	605	163	259	131	39	6	5	2
Horton Kirby	2,100	662	229	234	99	70	10	13	7
Farningham	1,900	588	128	139	181	72	25	24	19
West Kingsdown ...	1,800	583	175	128	197	55	10	6	12
Southfleet	1,400	402	161	66	81	47	30	11	6
Hartley	1,250	427	50	32	185	128	16	8	8
Longfield	1,150	342	111	52	110	37	6	3	23
Ash	1,020	308	104	57	88	37	13	6	3
Fawkham	380	113	40	24	24	8	5	8	4
Lullingstone	75	30	23	3	1	1	1	1	—
Ridley	75	18	9	3	3	—	2	1	—
	34,300	10,434	2,856	2,451	3,204	1,236	301	159	227

The age and sex distribution is akin to that of England and Wales. The comparability factor for births, governed by the proportion of women aged 18 to 44, is 1·04. That for deaths, governed by the proportion of all age groups, is 1·00. The crude birth or death rate of any local area multiplied by its comparability factor makes it comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales and with that for another local area which has been adjusted by its own comparability factor.

In mid-1951 the number of children aged 0—4 years was estimated at 3,200 and from 5—15 years, 5,300.

No change has occurred in the social conditions since attempts made to describe them in previous reports. The following may help as indicators for 1952:—

Cases dealt with by N.S.P.C.C.:

Neglect	18
Advice Sought	4
Ill-treatment	3
Moral Danger	2
TOTAL	27

No. of children involved	76
Unemployed on 31st December, 1952 (Dartford Borough and Rural District)	273

	Per 1,000 Births.
Illegitimate Births, Dartford Rural District, 1952	29
,, ,, England and Wales, 1952	46

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	259	240	499
Illegitimate	10	5	15
	269	245	514

Crude Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated home population	13·4
Birth Rate adjusted for females aged 18-44 in population	13·9
Crude Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated home population, England and Wales, 1952	15·3

Still Births.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	9	5	14
Illegitimate	—	1	1
	9	6	15

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	28·2
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births, England and Wales	22·6

Deaths from All Causes.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
	197	174	371
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population			9·7
Death Rate adjusted for age and sex by comparability factor			9·7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated home population, England and Wales			11·3

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.
Deaths from Puerperal Causes, Dartford Rural District	0	0
Deaths from Puerperal Causes, England and Wales	496	0·72

Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate under 4 weeks	9	6	15
,, over 4 weeks	1	1	2
	10	7	17

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:

All infants per 1,000 live births	33·1
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	34·0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0·0
All infants per 1,000 related live births, England and Wales	27·6
All infants per 1,000 related live births, London and South-East Region	22·5
All infants per 1,000 live births, Sweden	20·0
All infants per 1,000 live births, Irish Republic	41·0

Causes of Death:	NUMBER.	AGE AT DEATH.
Prematurity and/or atelectasis ...	11	under 2 days (7) 2—7 days (4)
Congenital malformation	3	1 hour, 2 days and 5 days.
Intracranial hæmorrhage	1	2 days.
Pneumonia	1	2 months.
German measles	1	3 months.
	17	

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO SEX.

Registrar General's Return.

	Male.	Female.	Persons.	
All causes	197	174	371	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	5	3	8	
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	
Syphilitic disease	1	2	3	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	
Measles	—	1	1	
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	3	11	70
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	10	1	11	
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	9	9	
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	6	6	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	17	13	30	
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	2	1	3	
Diabetes	—	1	1	
Vascular lesions of nervous system	20	35	55	55
Coronary disease, angina	30	20	50	128
Hypertension with heart disease	4	1	5	
Other heart disease	28	29	57	
Other circulatory disease	6	10	16	
Influenza	1	1	2	39
Pneumonia	11	4	15	
Bronchitis	13	7	20	
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	—	2	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	2	
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	—	—	—	
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1	3	
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—	4	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	
Congenital malformations	3	1	4	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	19	23	42	
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	3	
All other accidents	5	—	5	
Suicide	2	—	2	
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO AGE.

Compiled Locally.

	All Ages.	Under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks to 1 Year.	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65—75	75+
All causes	371	15	2	1	3	1	3	6	9	26	42	102	161
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	—
Tuberculosis, other	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Syphilitic disease	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	4	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	7	12	6
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Diabetes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	56	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	4	20	27
Coronary disease, angina ...	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	16	22
Hypertension with heart disease	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Other heart disease	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	16	42
Other circulatory disease ...	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	12
Influenza	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	11
Bronchitis	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	10
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis, nephrosis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations ...	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	42	13	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	2	5	6	10
Motor vehicle accidents ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
All other accidents	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
Suicide	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

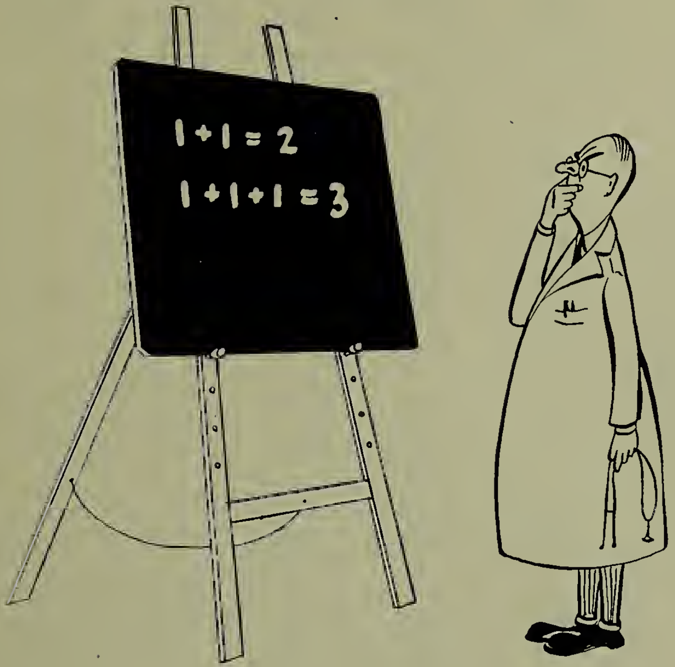
CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO SOCIAL CLASS.

	All Classes.	I.	II.	IIIa.	IIIb.	IIIc.	IIId.	IIIe.	IVa.	IVb.	Va.	Vb.	X.
MALES.													
All causes	197	11	25	—	8	3	1	68	30	22	10	18	1
Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	1	1	—	—
Other malignant neoplasms	18	1	1	—	—	—	1	6	3	3	—	3	—
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	21	1	4	—	—	—	—	5	4	2	1	4	—
Coronary disease, angina	33	2	8	—	2	1	—	8	2	6	1	2	1
Hypertension with heart disease	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other heart disease	29	1	4	—	1	—	—	12	5	1	3	2	—
Other circulatory disease	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	1	1	—
Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	1	2	1	1	—
Bronchitis	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis, nephrosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformation	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	18	2	2	—	1	1	—	8	1	1	—	2	—
Motor vehicle accidents	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
All other accidents	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Suicide	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
FEMALES.													
All causes	174	8	30	1	7	4	5	48	17	21	5	18	10
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, breast	9	2	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	6	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	—	1	—	1	1	—	3	3	3	—	—	—
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	35	2	5	—	2	—	—	9	4	3	1	7	2
Coronary disease, angina	20	—	5	—	—	—	2	4	3	—	1	4	1
Hypertension with heart disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other heart disease	30	—	9	—	1	1	1	8	2	3	—	2	3
Other circulatory disease	10	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	1
Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	6	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	—
Nephritis, nephrosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital malformation	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other defined or ill-defined diseases	24	4	1	1	1	—	1	7	2	3	—	2	2
Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL PERSONS.													
All causes	371	19	55	1	15	7	6	116	47	43	15	36	11

CAUSES OF DEATH AT AGES 75 YEARS AND OVER

		MALES.						FEMALES.					
	Total Persons.	75—79	80—84	85—89	90—94	95—99	Total Males.	75—79	80—84	85—89	90—94	95—99	Total Females.
All causes	161	27	24	18	7	1	77	23	33	22	5	1	84
Syphilitic disease ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	2	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	2	2	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	2
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	27	2	4	—	—	—	6	5	7	7	1	1	21
Coronary disease, angina	22	8	3	1	—	—	12	4	4	2	—	—	10
Hypertension with heart disease ...	3	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other heart disease ...	42	5	6	7	3	1	22	4	8	6	2	—	20
Other circulatory disease	12	3	1	2	—	—	6	1	2	2	1	—	6
Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	11	2	1	3	1	—	7	1	—	2	1	—	4
Bronchitis	10	2	1	1	1	—	5	1	2	2	—	—	5
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	10	—	3	1	—	—	4	—	5	1	—	—	6
Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
All other accidents ...	3	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—

RATES BASED ON SMALL NUMBERS.



". . . . . . . The attention of Medical Officers of Health is, however, called to the excessive importance sometimes attached to rates, e.g., of infant mortality which may be based on very small numbers, e.g., less than 10 deaths. Where such rates are published in the Report, it is suggested that the actual numbers concerned should always be shown and that attention should be drawn to the fact that comparisons with other areas or with earlier years may have little statistical significance; it is preferable in commenting on changes from previous years, to refer to the absolute numbers involved."

Ministry of Health Circular 42/51.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1952.

	England and Wales.	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London).	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1951 Census).	London Administrative County.	Dartford Rural District.	Dartford Borough.
BIRTHS:	Rates per 1,000 Home Population.					
Live births ...	15·3	16·9	15·5	17·6	13·9	12·8
Still births ...	0·35	0·43	0·36	0·34	0·4	0·2
DEATHS:						
All causes ...	11·3	12·1	11·2	12·6	9·7	10·7
Typhoid and paratyphoid ...	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	—	—
Whooping cough	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	—
Diphtheria ...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	—
Tuberculosis ...	0·24	0·28	0·22	0·31	0·2	0·2
Influenza ...	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·05	0·1	—
Smallpox ...	0·00	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)	0·01	0·01	0·00	0·01	—	0·0
Pneumonia ...	0·47	0·52	0·43	0·58	0·4	0·6
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected):						
Typhoid fever ...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	—
Paratyphoid fever	0·02	0·02	0·03	0·01	—	—
Meningococcal infection ...	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·02	—	—
Scarlet fever ...	1·53	1·75	1·58	1·56	0·4	0·8
Whooping cough	2·61	2·75	2·57	1·66	1·3	1·0
Diphtheria ...	0·01	0·01	0·03	0·01	—	—
Erysipelas ...	0·14	0·15	0·12	0·14	0·0	0·1
Smallpox ...	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	—	—
Measles	8·86	10·11	8·49	9·23	7·7	13·5
Pneumonia ...	0·72	0·80	0·62	0·57	0·6	0·9
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis) Paralytic ...	0·06	0·06	0·06	0·06	0·1	0·1
Non-paralytic	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·03	0·1	—
Food poisoning ...	0·13	0·16	0·11	0·18	—	0·1
DEATHS:	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
All causes under 1 year of age ...	27·6	31·2	25·8	23·8	33·0	33·8
Enteritis and diarrhœa under 2 years of age ...	1·1	1·3	0·5	0·7	1·7	—
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected):	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.					
Puerperal fever and pyrexia ...	17·87	23·94	10·22	30·77	1·9	9·3

LABORATORY SERVICES.

The following specimens were submitted for examination:—

To Public Health and County Analyst's Laboratories:—	
Milk	36
Water	64
Ice Cream	85
Other Foods	2
Fæces	5
To Laboratories of the Dartford Group of Hospitals:—	
Specimens from ducks	14
Foods	7
Fæces	61

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

24 houses on an unwholesome supply from a well at Court Lodge Farm were connected with the Metropolitan Water Board main.

At the end of 1952 the position in regard to quality and quantity was as follows:—

		Results.	
		Bacteriological.	Chemical.
10,340	houses supplied by Metropolitan Water Board and Mid Kent Water Co.		
	Quantity Good.		
	Samples taken of water going into supply by M.K.W.C.: Satisfactory	12	—
	Samples taken from household taps, M.W.B. and M.K.W.C.: Satisfactory	16	4
65	houses supplied by piped supply from well in Lullingstone Park, parish of Lullingstone.		
	Quantity Satisfactory.		
	Samples: Satisfactory	2	1
9	houses supplied by piped supply from one well at Sutton House, Clement Street, parish of Sutton.		
	Samples:	—	—
14	houses supplied by pump or bucket from adjacent wells.		
	Quantity Mostly Unsatisfactory.		
	Samples: Satisfactory	—	1
	Unsatisfactory	2	—
6	houses supplied by rainwater.		
	Quantity Unsatisfactory.		
	Samples: Satisfactory	—	—
	Unsatisfactory	2	1
10,434	TOTAL HOUSES.		
2	hospitals supplied by well.		
	Quantity Satisfactory.		
	Samples:	—	—
2	Factories supplied by well.		
	Quantity Satisfactory.		
	Samples:	—	—
2	Swimming Baths (M.K.W.C.) open to public.		
	Quantity Satisfactory.		
	Samples: Satisfactory	12	4
	Unsatisfactory	5	2
3	Swimming Baths (M.W.B.) not open to public.		
	Samples:	—	—

Drainage and Sewerage.

An account of the drainage and sewerage of this District is given in our previous reports.

No extensions to the sewer were carried out during 1952. New buildings accounted for 103 dwellings being connected to the sewer, 2 new buildings were connected to a septic tank and 26 to cesspools.

14 existing buildings were connected to the sewer and 7 existing buildings were provided with cesspool drainage.

The effluent from Stone Outfall Works was subjected to chemical analysis on 12 occasions, 7 provided good reports and 5 reports were fair.

At the end of the year the sanitary accommodation and drainage was approximately as follows: —

Buildings with W.C.'s discharging into drainage system ...	8,070
Buildings with W.C.'s discharging into septic tanks	127
Buildings with W.C.'s discharging into cesspools	2,160
Buildings provided with pail closets	67
Buildings provided with privies	10
TOTAL	10,434

Atmospheric Pollution.

The monthly readings of our gauge in the grounds of the Southern Hospital and those obtained by two other local authorities may be summarised: —

PERIOD.		FILTRATE.					TOTAL SOLIDS.					
		Rain mm.	pH Value.	Ca++	Cl'	SO_4''	Total Dissolved Matter.	Tar	Carbonaceous.	Ash.	Total Insoluble.	Total Solids.
1951	S3	62	7.1	1.8	0.5	2.7	8.5	0.1	1.9	4.9	6.9	15.4
	W6	41	6.7	1.9	0.8	4.1	9.8	0.1	1.7	5.8	8.6	18.4
1952	S6	37	7.4	1.8	0.5	2.9	8.8	0.1	2.3	5.7	7.5	16.3
	W6	39	6.9	2.3	0.9	4.8	10.6	0.1	1.3	5.9	7.4	18.0
1953	S6	45	6.6	2.1	0.8	3.7	10.0	0.1	1.7	5.8	7.5	17.5
Leeds—Temple-newsam 1939-44	S30	45	4.9	—*	0.9	1.7	5.1	0.1	3.7	3.9	7.8	12.9
	W30	48	4.6	—*	1.3	1.7	5.8	0.1	2.0	3.2	5.3	11.1
Kingston-upon-Hull	S30	55	6.8	1.6	1.4	3.4	11.4	0.3	4.0	8.7	12.9	24.3
1939-44	W30	52	5.7	2.1	2.2	3.7	11.9	0.5	4.5	7.0	11.9	23.8

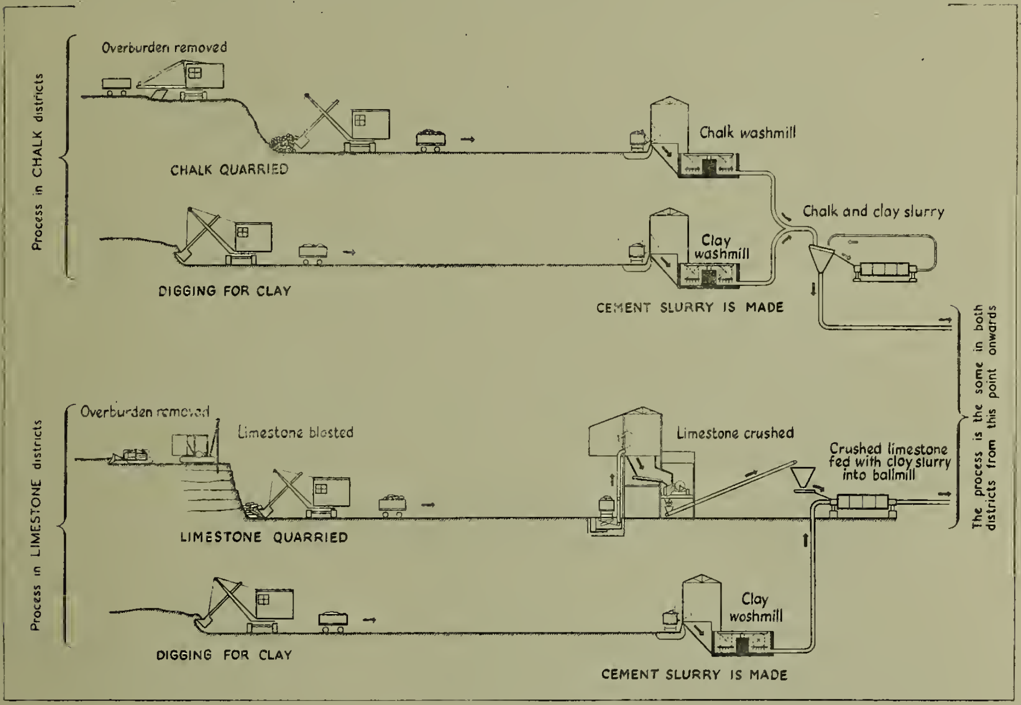
* Figure not available.

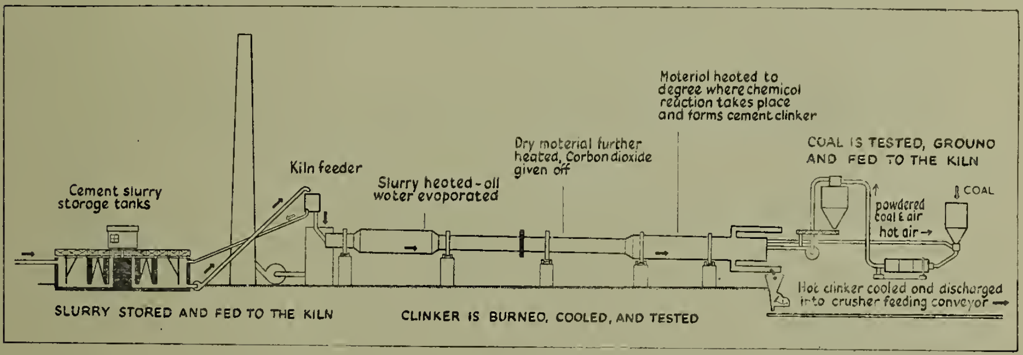
S3, S6, S30—Arithmetical mean of 3, 6 and 30 summer months.

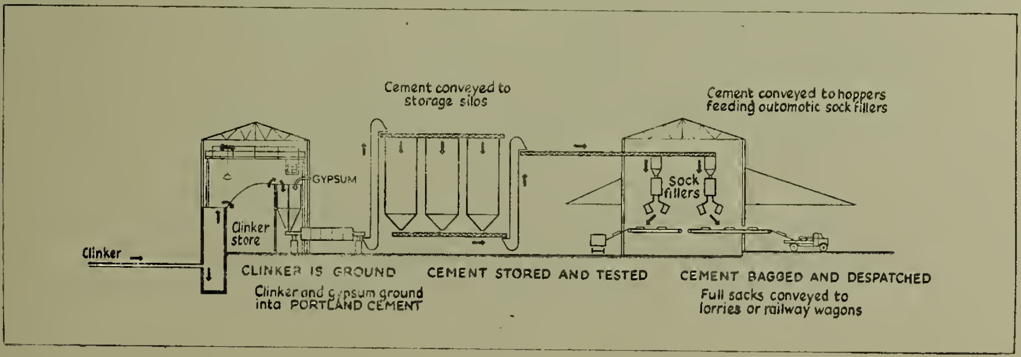
W6, W30—Arithmetical mean of 6 and 30 winter months.

DIAGRAM SHOWING CEMENT MANUFACTURING PROCESS

The dust precipitators are excluded from this diagram for purposes of simplicity. They are sited between the kiln end and the chimney stack.




Cement slurry storage tanks
Kiln feeder
Slurry heated - all water evaporated
Dry material further heated, Carbon dioxide given off
Material heated to degree where chemical reaction takes place and forms cement clinker
COAL IS TESTED, GROUND AND FED TO THE KILN
COAL
powdered coal & air
hot air
Hot clinker cooled and discharged into crusher feeding conveyor
SLURRY STORED AND FED TO THE KILN
CLINKER IS BURNED, COOLED, AND TESTED


Cement conveyed to storage silos
Cement conveyed to hoppers feeding automatic sack fillers
GYPSUM
Clinker store
Clinker
Sack fillers
CLINKER IS GROUND
Clinker and gypsum ground into PORTLAND CEMENT
CEMENT STORED AND TESTED
CEMENT BAGGED AND DESPATCHED
Full sacks conveyed to lorries or railway wagons

DUST FROM CEMENT WORKS.

With the permission of the Controller of H.M.S.O. the following is reproduced from the Report of 1952 of the Chief Inspector, Alkali, Etc., Works: —

> " Whilst some emission of dust from the kiln end is inevitable with the present rotary kiln technique, the amount varies between wide limits and is dependent on the nature of the raw materials and on the details of the kiln construction. The raw materials in use at Nos. 2291 and 5405 appear to give a slurry which is especially susceptible to dust formation. At No. 1250 where a special type of calcium carbonate is used, the slurry—normally colloidal—is crystalloid : here again dust emission is heavy. The usual chain system, installed mainly to reduce consumption of fuel by recovering some of the sensible heat of the kiln gases, normally results also in appreciable arrestment of dust, but if carried too far down the kiln, such a chain system can be actually a dust producer. Certain external apparatus for utilisation of the waste heat of the kiln gases results in considerable increase in the dust burden of the gases, so much so that it is usually necessary to intercalate a cyclone arrestor between the apparatus and the final electrical precipitator to take up most of the burden. A number of these external heat recovery units have been removed for one reason or another during recent years and replaced by efficient chaining of the kiln. This is not, however, always practicable. For example the overhang of the kilns beyond the supports may be such as not to allow of the extra weight of chains.
>
> The demand for special purpose cements has led to various additions to the usual slurry. In some instances this has resulted in an increased sulphur dioxide content of the kiln gases, insuffient to cause complaint or even to be noted in the area, but quite enough greatly to increase the corrosive effect of the moist gases on flues and dust arrestment plant.
>
> The high duty cyclone systems at the small to medium sized works Nos. 5250 and 5463 have given good service in the dedusting of kiln gases for some years now and a unit of similar design is in satisfactory operation at No. 3108. High-duty cyclones of another design have recently been installed at No. 5405 and are in process of installation at No. 1565. Their operation will be studied with much interest.
>
> Reference was made in the 88th Report to the corrosive effect of the moist waste gases on electrical precipitators. Failure of precipitators in 1952 has been a matter for grave concern. Most of the trouble has been of mechanical origin due chiefly to corrosion of parts within the precipitator. Electrical failure seems to be comparitively rare, but has sometimes occurred as a result of burn out of high tension cables. Most so-called electrial failures were primarily the consequence of a mechnical breakdown. Corrosion troubles have been severe and of enhanced importance in view of the difficulty involved in obtaining necessary replacement parts and the relative inaccessibility of the interior fittings. At No.6465 a precipitator unit was almost rebuilt but before this was ready for operation it was found that three other units were so badly corroded that shut-down was necessary to prevent further damage. The walls of the treaters had become eaten away down to the reinforcing wires. This is an old-established works and one where the orientation of kilns and chimney is such that long flues are essential and the hazard of condensation and inevitably therefrom of corrosion is considerable. At another old-established works, No. 6455, where there are necessarily long flues and where the kiln back end temperatures are low condensation was so marked that at times water ran from joints in the flues. Flue repairs and extensive overhaul of precipitators are in hand here. One precipitator is undergoing almost complete rebuilding and another will soon be in need of extensive overhaul. At No. 6325, corrosion of the precipitator with resultant exposure of reinforcing in places necessitated a considerable period of shut-down, during which complaint of excessive local dust deposition was received. The internal arrangement of electrodes had been reorganised in 1950, but the unit had given trouble and could not be operated at high voltages. Among other difficulties, the electrode frame warped, the rapping gear gave trouble

owing to cracking of supporting insulators and gas distribution was found to be uneven. This unit is now in reasonably satisfactory operation. At No. 6285 as already stated, one electrical precipitator was so badly affected as to require dismantling and rebuilding from the foundations upwards. The reconstructed unit is likely to be at work early in 1953, but it has now been judged necessary similarly to demolish and rebuild a second precipitator. Serious trouble has been experienced also at No. 4833, where one electrical precipator has been out of use for the greater part of the year, during which period it has been virtually rebuilt. The foregoing are the major cases; there have been troubles with most electrical precipitator units, but in the main they have related to minor matters which could be dealt with by the day-to-day maintenance arrangements at the works concerned. Corrosion trouble is, of course, minimal at newer works where precipitators are placed between the kiln ends and the chimneys with a minimum length of connecting flues.

There have been discussions with the Industry as to the means to be taken to reduce condensation and the consequent corrosion and all the troubles that such entails, to the minimum. There is naturally general agreement that the aim should be to keep electrical precipitators at a temperature as far above the dew point as practicable. Apart from the obvious precaution of lagging there are two routes for attainment of this desirable end. They may be taken simultaneously. They are (*a*) reduction of the amount of false air drawn in by various inleakages to the minimum and (*b*) protection of the precipitators from cold winds especially in what appears to be the critical region at the top. Some back-end temperatures, which are now very low, will be raised to around 400° F. although reduction in the intensity of the chain system to achieve this may result in an increase in the dust burden to be dealt with by the electrical precipitators. At No. 6455 it is proposed to house all the precipitators. At No. 340 where there has been some appreciable trouble due to corrosion of older electrical precipitators a new unit is nearing completion and is designed so as to reduce corrosion to a minimum. The whole structure is housed and the precipitator proper occupies but one-third of the structure. A system of outer flues and dampers permits of heating up the unit without direct contact of the wet gases with the metal work of its interior. There will be a space above the precipitator occupied during routine operation by hot gases which will thus warm the separate compartment in which the insulators are fixed. The unit is in three sections, any two of which can deal with all the kiln gases and there are also two rectifiers. Dissection of precipitators into sections is a commendable feature of various new units. At No. 6455 the plant under repair will be fitted with electrical vibrators in place of the usual rappers in an attempt to reduce breakage of insulators.

Disposal of recovered dust is a problem at many works and attempts are being made usefully to return it to the kiln. Dust does not readily form a slurry and must be returned dry. The technique of such return is by no means easy: if dust is returned unsuitably there is a very real hazard that much of it will be taken up again into the gas stream.

Progress in dealing with low level dust emissions from grinding, bagging, etc., continues at a reasonably satisfactory rate and the next few years should see all works, even the small, remote works against which there is no complaint, so fitted. The usual type of dust arrestment unit is the baghouse or modified baghouse. With regard to emissions from grinding mills, these often contain a good deal of moisture which can result in clogging of the fabric. Many dust plants are therefore fitted with electrical air heaters, although power consumption is appreciable. At No. 6120 some of the grinding mills are draughted to an electrical precipitator. This has operated successfully and similar units are proposed for other works.

The great bulk of the cement clinker is produced by the wet slurry process, but it is of interest to note that what might be described as a semi-dry process is to be installed at No. 4443. The erection of further plants for the production of sulphuric acid from anhydrite will also result in increased production of cement clinker by dry processes.

The position on Thames-side where about half the cement in the country is produced has been discussed at some length in earlier Reports. Considerable attention continues to be paid to the area and the Department is in close touch with the Local Authorities. It had been hoped that this Report would be able to record further progress, but the failure of precipitators mentioned earlier has led to some deterioration of a temporary nature, fortunately offset to some extent by improvements resulting from progressive reduction of emissions at low level. The painfully gained experience of the factors militating against continued steady operation of electrical precipitators should result in better operation of the rebuilt units and prevent more recently erected units going the way of the others. Meantime dust emission from the affected kilns is being kept as low as possible by careful attention to the chain systems."

HOUSING.

The number of dwellings completed by the Council in 1952 was 178 houses; by private enterprise 53 houses.

The effective waiting list of housing applicants at the end of March, 1953, numbered 1,103; the total registered applications for the year being 1,361. During the year ended March, 1953, 218 families were re-housed by the Council.

NEIGHBOURHOOD.	FAMILIES RE-HOUSED. April—March, 1951 1952.	FAMILIES RE-HOUSED. April—March, 1952 1953.
Ridley	—	—
Ash	1	2
Fawkham	1	2
Hartley	2	3
West Kingsdown	15	4
Longfield	4	2
Southfleet	1	2
Betsham	1	1
Bean	2	1
Darenth	11	15
Stone	16	18
Eynsford	2	4
Farningham	3	1
Horton Kirby	6	4
South Darenth	9	2
Sutton-at-Hone	6	3
Lullingstone	—	3
Swanley	64	66
Crockenhill	3	13
Hextable	7	12
Wilmington	8	36
Hawley	6	4
Outside Rural District	15	20
	183	218

130 Council tenants were moved to accommodation more suitable to their requirements.

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1952.

DISEASES.	AGE GOUPS. Under 1 Year.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65—	Age Unknown	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	3	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	2	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	1	1	2	8	4	1	23	10	15
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—
„ Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	3	9	5	10	4	15	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	50	1	—
Measles	6	16	24	36	32	167	5	4	2	1	—	—	1	294	6	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	9	26	30	47	42	197	8	8	7	5	9	4	3	395	23	15

2 whooping cough and 3 measles occurred at institutions and hospitals.

Measles, 1952.

	Sutton-at-Hone	Stone	Wilmington	Eynsford	Darenth	Horton Kirby	Farningham	West Kingsdown	Southfleet	Hartley	Longfield	Ash	Fawkham	Lullingstone	Ridley	Total
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
April	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
May	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
June	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
July	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
August	1	4	—	1	12	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	23
September	6	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
October	4	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	1	—	· -	13
November	23	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	26
December	109	19	25	25	5	13	7	2	1	1	—	—	-	3	—	210
TOTALS ...	146	33	26	28	23	14	9	4	1	2	—	4	1	3	—	294

Whooping Cough, 1952.

TOTALS ...	4	32	3	2	—	1	—	5	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	50

Pneumonia, 1952.

TOTALS ...	3	11	3	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	23

Tuberculosis.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5—10	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
15—20	3	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
20—25	4	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—35	8	5	2	1	1	—	—	—
35—45	4	2	—	1	1	1	—	—
45—55	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
55—65	6	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
TOTALS ...	28	19	6	7	4	3	1	—

The number of cases on the register at the end of 1952 was:—

PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
173	114	26	26

Of the deaths, 2 pulmonary cases were not notified in life.

Mass X-Ray. Swanley, 1952.

	TOTAL RADIOGRAPHED.	NEW CASES.	PERCENTAGE.
Men	405	3	0·7%
Women	528	2	0·4%

Diphtheria Immunisation.

From figures kindly supplied by the County Medical Officer the following are derived:—

AGE AT 31ST DECEMBER.	PRIMARY INOCULATIONS DONE IN THE YEAR.	REINFORCING INOCULATIONS DONE IN THE YEAR.	CHILDREN IMMUNISED AT ANY TIME IN THEIR LIFE.	ESTIMATED POPULATION.
1952.				
0—4 years	431	16	1,446	?
5—14 years	73	351	3,963	?
1951.				
0—4 years	368	14	1,274	3,181
5—14 years	98	500	4,174	5,304
1950.				
0—4 years	356	14	1,236	3,090
5—14 years	39	165	4,315	4,930

INFANT IMMUNISATION RATE:

YEAR OF BIRTH.		NO. OF LIVE BIRTHS.	YEAR IMMUNISED.	NUMBER IMMUNISED.	PERCENTAGE.	TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE.
1952	...	514	1952	47	9	?	?
			1953	?	?		
1951	...	576	1951	42	7	345	60
			1952	303	53		
1950	...	545	1950	31	6	301	56
			1951	270	50		

Smallpox Vaccination.

AGE AT 31ST DECEMBER.	UNDER 1.	1—4.	5—14.
1952.			
Vaccinated	163	118	18
Re-vaccinated	—	3	18
1951.			
Vaccinated	192	118	38
Re-vaccinated	—	3	16
1950.			
Vaccinated	154	101	17
Re-vaccinated	—	4	6

INFANT VACCINATION RATE:

YEAR OF BIRTH.		NO. OF LIVE BIRTHS.	VACCINATED DURING YEAR.	NUMBER VACCINATED.	PERCENTAGE	TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE.
1952	...	514	1952	163	31·9	?	?
			1953	?	?		
1951	...	576	1951	192	33·3	303	53
			1952	111	19·3		

VACCINATIONS IN 1952 BY AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION:

AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION.	UNDER 1.	1.	2—4.	5—14.
Number vaccinated	272	4	9	15
Number re-vaccinated	1	1	2	17

272 vaccinations related to 514 births give a rate of 53%.

During the year 1952 one contact of smallpox major was under surveillance. Two suspected cases of smallpox minor were seen with a consultant, one of which was removed to hospital pending laboratory investigation, this resulted in a conclusion that the case was not smallpox.

Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present herewith my report for the year 1952.

I am,

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

F. SUTCH,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year: —

1.	(*a*)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	177
	(*b*)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,188
2.	(*a*)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	Nil
	(*b*)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil
3.		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	9
4.		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	168

Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its officers	142
Work in hand at end of year—Number of properties	16

Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(*a*) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	4
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices:—	
(*a*) By owners	4
(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

(*b*) Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	5
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:—	
(*a*) By owners	5
(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

(*c*) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which "Demolition Orders" were made	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of "Demolition Orders"	1
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished by informal action	9

NOTE.—2 Chalkhole Cottages, Bower Lane, Eynsford, demolished by Statutory Action, January, 1953.

Nos. 75, 77, 79 High Road, Wilmington, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Burnt House Lane, Hawley, Sutton-at-Hone, demolished by Informal Action.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Summary of works carried out during 1952:—

Connections made to sewers	14
New cesspool drainage and privy pits abolished	2
New cesspool drainage and pail closets abolished	5
Cesspools abolished	13
Cesspools repaired	—
Cesspools reconstructed	4
Sanitary Accommodation:—	
(i) Insufficient	Nil
(ii) Defective: New water closet accommodation provided	3
New W.C. pans provided	10
Drainage:—	
(i) Reconstructed	11
(ii) Repaired	17
(iii) Cleansed	81
New sinks provided	4
New wash hand basins provided	1
Water pipes repaired	1
Cooking ranges, stoves, coppers and boilers renewed or repaired	23
Water waste preventors renewed or repaired	9
Waste pipes to sinks, baths, and lavatory basins repaired	5
Gutters and rainwater pipes renewed or repaired	26
Roofs repaired	39
Chimney stacks repaired	4
External walls repaired	6
Dampness to walls abated	19
Windows repaired	33
Floors repaired	32
External doors renewed or repaired	12
Permanent ventilation provided	4
Wall plaster repaired	67
Ceiling plaster repaired	52
Yard paving provided	1
New dust bins provided	27
Offensive accumulations removed	45
Properties disinfected after infectious disease	10

Number of inspections made: 1,747.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

There are 28 registered distributors of milk and 8 registered dairies in the Rural District. The following licences have been issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949: —

	Dealers' Licences.				Supplementary Licences.		
Name and Address.	T.T. Past.	T.T.	Past.	Ster.	T.T.	Past.	Ster.
S. H. Barnden, 7 Elm Road, Stone ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
*Chapman & Son, West Kingsdown Dairy ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
*H. S. Clarke, The Parade, Hartley ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
S. S. Cockburn, Hever General Stores, West Kingsdown	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dartford Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Dartford	—	7	7	—	1	1	—
J. Diboll, General Stores, West Kingsdown	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Evans & Payne, Station Road, Longfield ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Express Dairy Co., Ltd., Tavistock Place, London	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
L. Griggs, Meadow View, Crockenhill ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Alfred D. Hart, The Stores, Hever Road, West Kingsdown	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Mrs. Hill & Son, Hook Green Farm, Wilmington	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
A. W. Hollands, Green Farm, Fawkham ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Houlding Bros., Weylands Dairy, Darenth	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
London Wholesale Dairies, Shepherds Bush, London	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Mrs. A. Mangon, Pasadena, East Hill, West Kingsdown	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Nestlé & Co., Hayes Middlesex	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Miss N. Parsons, Heathside Dairy, Wilmington	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Peters' Dairy, Otford	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
W. E. Sawyer, 4 Winifred Cottages, Stone	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
A. E. Sheffield, Swyres Farm, Darenth ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mrs. E. E. Stevens, 34 Hedge Place Road, Stone	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Surrey Milk Co., Sleaford Street, London	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
United Dairies, Ltd., Western Avenue, Acton	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
E. Widdows & Sons, Homefield Farm, Sutton-at-Hone	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
D. MacDougal, Yew Tree Farm, Hawley ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Southwoods Dairy, Vale Road, Northfleet ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Gravesend Co-operative Society, Ltd. ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
W. J. Taylor, Freude, South Street, Meopham	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	—	19	19	12	7	6	3

* Denotes retailers who sell undesignated milk.

Milk Sampling.

GRADE.	NO OF SAMPLES TAKEN	NO. FAILED TO SATISFY TEST.	BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES TAKEN.	NO. FAILED TO SATISFY TEST.
Tuberculin Tested ...	9	—	2	—
T.T. Pasteurised ...	1	1	—	—
Pasteurised	15	—	1	—
Sterilised	2	—	—	—
Undesignated	2	—	4	1
TOTALS ...	29	1	7	1

94 Inspections were made to dairy premises.

No contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, were found.

Ice Cream.

There are 71 premises registered for the sale of ice cream. Three new registrations were recorded:—

A. G. S. Regnier, 126 Hawley Road, Wilmington.
Lady Hart Dyke, Lullingstone Castle, Lullingstone.
Swifts' Stores, Hawley Road, Wilmington.

88 inspections were made during the year.

85 samples of ice cream were submitted to the County Laboratory.

The samples were graded as follows:—

Grade I	63	74·1%
„ II	16	18·9%
„ III	4	4·7%
„ IV	2	2·3%
	85	100%

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Summary of animals killed and carcases and offal inspected in private slaughterhouses:—

PARTICULARS.	COWS.	CALVES.	SHEEP.	PIGS.
Number killed	8	25	8	126
Number inspected	8	25	8	126
(i) All diseases except tuberculosis:—				
Whole carcases condemned	1	1	—	4
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	—	1	1	2
Percentage of number inspected with disease other than tuberculosis	12·5%	8%	12·5%	4·8%
(ii) Tuberculosis only:—				
Whole caracase condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	4
Percentage of number inspected	—	—	—	3·2%

The following items were surrendered at slaughterhouses: —

1 pig carcase	Emaciated.
1 pig carcase	Swine erysipelas (confirmed by bacteriological test).
1 pig carcase	Bone taint.
1 pig carcase	Fevered.
1 calf's—2 kidneys	Hydronephrosis.
liver	Telangiectasis (blood cysts).
2 sirloins	Œdema.
1 calf	Pleurisy due to broken ribs.
1 pig's hock	Ulcerated.
4 pigs' heads	Affected with tuberculosis.
1 pig's liver	Fatty infiltration.
1 cow carcase	Diseased marrow.
1 sheep's liver and lungs ...	Muellerius capillaris (thread worm).

The following items were surrendered from shops and canteens: —

Meat	1 cwt. 2 qrs. 10¾ lbs. mutton affected with bone taint; 2 qrs. 1 lb. mutton and 18 sheeps' heads and plucks affected by decomposition; 11 lbs. forequarter of beef trimmings—bad bleeding; 12 lbs. thick flank and silverside of beef affected with bone taint; 21 lbs. forequarter of beef—badly bruised; 5 lbs. bacon—rancid.
Tinned Meat	274 tins of various meat weighing 3 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lbs. 14 ozs.
Tinned Fish	35 tins of fish weighing 22 lbs.
Fresh Fish	6 stone fresh haddocks, 1 stone plaice—decomposed.
Tinned Milk	9 tins milk weighing 7 lbs. 14 ozs.
Sundries	Fruit, vegetables, jam, etc., 261 tins weighing 7 cwt. 17 lbs.
Butter	22 lbs.—14 lbs. rancid, 8 lbs. tainted by disinfectant.
Cooking Fat	2 lbs.—rancid.
Mineral Waters ...	24 bottles lemon squash—old stock, sour.

Total number of inspections made to food premises: 467.

Informal Action by Inspectors.

3 licensed premises ...	Sanitary accommodation provided for females.
1 cafe	New food preparing room provided.
5 cafes	Walls and ceilings cleansed and re-decorated.
1 food premises ...	Fly-proof storage provided.
1 butcher's premises ...	Provided with window refrigeration.
1 food premises ...	Sink provided and intervening ventilated space to bedroom.
4 food premises ...	Walls and ceilings cleansed and re-decorated.
3 food premises ...	Hot water provided for employees.
1 canteen	Ventilation provided.
1 food premises ...	Roof repaired.
1 baker's van	Name and address painted on van.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

I am indebted to the Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, of the Kent County Council for the following report.

Details of samples taken by the County Sampling Officers within the Dartford Rural District during the year ended 31st December, 1952: —

ARTICLE.	No.	ARTICLE.	No.
Adexolin Capsules	1	*Brought forward*	26
Aspirin	1	Ground Coffee	2
Baked Beans	1	Liquid Apples	1
Balsam of Aniseed	1	Luncheon Meat	1
Beef Sausages	2	Lung Tonic	1
Bitter Beer	1	Midlothian Oat Food	1
Butter Candy	1	Mild Beer	1
Calamine Lotion	1	Milk	49
Cascara Sagrada	1	Mincemeat	1
Cheese Spread	1	Orange Squash	2
Cocoa Powder	1	Phosphate Compound	1
Concentrated Mint	1	Pickling Spice	1
Condensed Milk	1	Pork Sausages	1
Currie Powder	1	Powdered Borax	1
Custard Powder	1	Pure Honey	1
Cut Mixed Peel	1	Rolled Oats	1
Dairy Butters	1	Rum	2
Demerara Sugar	1	Semolina	1
Desiccated Coconut	1	Shredded Coconut	1
Egg Powder	1	Skim Milk Powder	6
Essence of Vanilla	1	Split Peas	1
Eucalyptus Oil	1	Unrationed Sweets	1
Gelatine	1	Vinegar	1
Gin	1	Whisky	1
Ground Almonds	1	White Pepper	1
Carried forward	26	TOTAL	106

SUMMARY.

Milks	49
Drugs	8
Spirits	4
Other samples	45
	106

All the above samples were genuine with the exception of the following: —

SAMPLE OF		ANALYSIS.	ACTION TAKEN.
Beef Sausages	Inferior.	Meat 45%. Sulphite none.	Follow-up sample was genuine. No further action.
Butter Candy	Inferior.	Total fat 0·13%.	Manufacturers notified. Labels amended.
Cheese Spread	Inferior.	Fat 20·1%. Moisture 56%. Labelling unsatisfactory since added butter fat claimed.	Reported to the Ministry of Food.

Sample of		Analysis.	Action Taken.
Milk	Inferior.	3·3% deficient in fat.	Follow-up samples were taken and found to be genuine. No further action.
Milk	Inferior.	Contained 3·0% added water.	Follow-up samples were taken and found to be genuine. No further action.
Pork Sausages ...	Inferior.	Meat 62%. Sulphite 38 parts per million.	Follow-up samples were genuine. No further action.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

There are 597 shops in the Rural area.

Total number of inspections made during the year: 306.

The following works, etc., were carried out by informal action:—

4 premises—Sanitary accommodation repaired.
2 premises—Heating provided for employees.
1 premises—Artificial lighting provided.
1 premises—General repairs carried out.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936. SECTION 269.

Licences to Erect or Station and Use a Movable Dwelling.

Number of licences granted in respect of individual caravans	56
Estimated number of persons resident in licensed camps during the year	480
Number of unlicensed caravans removed	30

ERADICATION OF VERMIN.

The following is a summary of work carried out during the year:—

Bed Bugs	Number of houses disinfested	10
	Council houses disinfested	2
	Private dwellings disinfested	8
Fleas	Council houses disinfested	1
	Private dwellings disinfested	7
Wasp Nests	Wasps nests destroyed	51
Ants Nests	Properties treated	4
Woodworm	Properties treated	1

RODENT CONTROL.

Number of complaints received	190
Infestations found:—	
Rats major	19
Rats minor	161
Mice major	—
Mice minor	10
Infestations found as a result of survey:—	
Rats major	—
Rats minor	142
Mice major	—
Mice minor	10
Business premises treated	43
Private dwellings treated	342
Estimated kill:—	
Ministry of Food Formula—Rats	2,071
Dead Bodies Found—Rats	1,134
By traps or other means—Rats	3
Mice	115
Dead Bodies Found—Mice	103
Sewer treatment:—	
Manholes tested	262

All sewers reported clear of rats at end of year.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

1. INSPECTIONS UNDER PART I, FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Premises.	No. on Register.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Written Notices.	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	35	7	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	114	106	16	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities (excluding outworkers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	128	141	23	—

2. DEFECTS.

Particulars.	Defects Found.	Defects Remedied.	Referred To H.M. Inspector.	Referred By H.M. Inspector.	No. of Prosecutions.
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	6	6	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	6	6	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not Separate for Sexes	2	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	6	6	—	—	—
Total	23	21	—	1	—

3. OUTWORKERS.

(*a*)	Total number of outworkers notified to the Council in 1952 under Section 110 (1)(c), Factories Act, 1937	—
(*b*)	Total number of outworkers notified by Dartford Rural District Council to other Councils under Section 110 (2), Factories Act, 1937	—
(*c*)	Total number of outworkers notified to Dartford Rural District Council by other Councils	4
(*d*)	Total number of outworkers employed in Dartford Rural District	4
(*e*)	Total number of inspections of work places under Section 111 (i), Factories Act, 1937	4
(*f*)	Scheduled occupations followed by outworkers employed in Dartford Rural District: Making cardboard boxes (2), making wearing apparel (2).	

REFUSE COLLECTION.

The Refuse Collection Service comprises seven vehicles, three of which are manned by a driver-loader and three loaders, and four vehicles manned by a driver-loader and two loaders.

Generally, refuse bins are collected from and returned to the rear of premises. We still find some householders willing to co-operate by placing the dustbin near the front gate, and we are thankful for this help, especially when the house is set back some distance from the road; it saves much collecting time.

We have been able to keep the refuse tip covered with ashes obtained from the Littlebrook Power Station and other industrial premises. There has again been considerable dumping of trade refuse on the verges and in woods within the Rural District. Such deposits have been cleared by our Button Street Depot Staff.

The Refuse Collection Service has been revised from time to time during the year to take care of new properties and generally a weekly collection service has been maintained over the greater part of the Rural Area.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

There are three mechanical cesspool emptiers, each manned by a driver and one labourer. We try and average four cesspools per day per vehicle, but some cesspools upset this average, such as those holding 17 to 20 loads, and take a full day to empty. Another cesspool emptying vehicle will be required next year to take care of new properties.

SALVAGE.

Markets have been bad for most types of salvage. We have been limited regarding the sale of paper, and there is now no market for cardboard. Our Salvage Depot has been broken open several times and rags and metal stolen.. The police have been notified, but we have not been able to catch the offenders. The total received for salvage during the year was as follows: —

	£	s.	d.
Paper	577	0	9
Cardboard	78	6	0
Rags, Bottles, etc.	88	11	10
Metal	23	19	8
Cullet	1	15	0
Tyres		4	0
Bones		3	0
	£770	0	3